

LABOR CLARION

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Bay Area Teamsters Preparing to Attend Two Big Gatherings

Members of the great International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers in San Francisco and the Bay cities are showing a deep interest in the coming annual convention of the organization, which will meet in Washington, D. C., the week beginning September 9, the sessions to be held in Constitution Hall. A number of delegates have already been chosen by the local organizations.

Daniel Tobin is president of the international union, and Thomas L. Hughes secretary-treasurer. An official announcement from these officials states that Washington headquarters will be at the Mayflower Hotel. Robert Lester, 720 Fifth street N. W., Washington, is chairman of the convention committee.

Convention Representation

Local unions are entitled to one delegate for 200 members and to another delegate for each additional 200 members or major fraction thereof. No delegate may cast more than one vote in the convention.

It is anticipated that from seventy-five to one hundred delegates will be chosen from the thirty-one unions affiliated with local Joint Council of Teamsters No. 7, which is composed of the following San Francisco unions:

Joint Council of Teamsters

Teamsters No. 85, Wholesale Liquor Drivers and Salesmen No. 109, Building Material Drivers No. 216, Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226, Automotive Warehousemen No. 241, Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 256, Chauffeurs No. 265, Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278, Commission Market Drivers No. 280, Sanitary Truck Drivers No. 350, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519, Garage Employees No. 665, General Warehousemen No. 860, Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921, and Automotive Drivers and Demonstrators No. 960.

Affiliates From Bay Cities

In addition to the above the following organizations located in surrounding cities are affiliated with the Council: Teamsters No. 70, Oakland; Garage Employees No. 78, Oakland; Laundry Drivers No. 209, Oakland; General Teamsters No. 287, San Jose; Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302, Oakland; Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304, San Jose; General Teamsters No. 315, Martinez; Bakery Wagon Drivers and Salesmen No. 432, Oakland; Teamsters and Chauffeurs No. 490, Vallejo; Garage Employees No. 556, San Mateo; Retail Delivery Drivers No. 588, Oakland; Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610, Oakland; General Teamsters No. 624, San Rafael; General Warehousemen No. 853, Oakland, and Chauffeurs and Taxi Drivers No. 923, Oakland.

Will Be Notable Gathering

The Brotherhood of Teamsters comprises one of the numerically strong and influential units of the American Federation of Labor, and the deliberations of the coming convention will prove of great interest, not only to members of that organization but to observers generally. It is also of interest to note that Daniel J. Tobin, head of the

Brotherhood, has recently been named by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to be one of his assistant secretaries.

In the San Francisco field the Brotherhood for years been outstanding in the labor movement, and the combined membership of the unions represented in Joint Executive Council No. 7 is well in excess of 25,000.

Special Trains From Pacific Coast

The great majority of the delegates representing the Bay district locals will make the Eastern journey on a special train which will leave San Francisco, the tentative date being August 30. With the wives and other women relatives of the various delegates, together with other California delegates and casual visitors, it will doubtless prove one of the numerically large units in attendance at the convention. The Los Angeles and Seattle areas will also send large delegations by special trains.

Western Conference at Denver

Each of these delegations will first stop at Denver, where the session of the Western Conference of Teamsters will be held, and will join with Denver locals in the celebration of Labor Day. The Western Conference comprises unions in the eleven Western states. Its growth in numbers and influence in the four years of its existence has been outstanding in the labor movement of the West, and its collective voice in the international convention proceedings doubtless will be powerful.

Organizational problems in the West and certain difficulties encountered by the Teamsters in some areas in this territory will be among primary subjects to be discussed at the conference. President William Green of the American Federation of Labor will deliver his Labor Day address to the nation at a session of the Denver Conference and

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Tobacco Workers Vote For New Constitution

A new constitution recently adopted by the Tobacco Workers' International Union, by a vote of 6476 to 3151, calls for a convention to be held in Louisville, beginning the third Monday in September of this year. Complete reorganization of the administrative policies of the union and election of officers is said to be foremost on the agenda.

Provisions in the new constitution include the following: Appeals by referendum and to conventions of any decision of the executive board; control of union labels by local unions, with support of the international; regular conventions every four years and special conventions at the request of a majority of the membership.

The fight for the new constitution was begun and carried on by Local 185, composed of employees of the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, manufacturers of union-made cigarettes and tobacco products. The local charged that the old constitution placed control of the union almost completely in the hands of the president. The fight for a change was begun in 1935 and was carried to other cities where local unions were functioning. The campaign resulted in a convention call, after several years of work, and finally in court procedure which brought about the court-supervised election.

A.F.L. Will Again Follow Non-Partisan Policy In Coming Campaign

The American Federation of Labor will follow its traditional non-partisan political policy in the coming presidential campaign, President William Green told the convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Maintenance of Way Employees at Quebec, Canada.

Green said the Federation would "vote for its friends and against its enemies," a policy which has made the organization politically powerful. The A.F.L. chief came from Chicago, where he attended sessions of the Democratic national convention.

The Federation favors all aid to Britain "short of war," and is behind the United States preparedness drive, he said, adding that the organization was calling on the government to find work for the unemployed under "present work standards," with no lowering of standards until all the unemployed are absorbed.

Condemns the War Makers

Referring to the international situation, Green said:

"The Dark Ages fade before today's savagery. It is the blackest of black spots upon the policies of these totalitarian governments and we who believe in democracy protest.

"We wonder why all these forces of destruction have been turned loose on mankind, for we have been taught for the last 2500 years that life is sacred."

If any dictator attacks the North American continent, be it Canada or the United States, "we declare it part of our philosophy that we will stand together to fight," he continued.

"We have established democracy here. We are living in peace. In fact, nobody can find the line which divides Canada and the United States, and we are determined to preserve liberty and fraternity on this continent even if it means the giving of our lives."

Green said the A.F.L. wanted to see the democracies of the world give to Great Britain aid "anywhere, any time, in the effort that that country now is making to preserve democracy."

Door to Peace Is Open

Turning to the labor picture in the United States, Green declared that John L. Lewis of the Congress of Industrial Organizations was "standing in the way" of an agreement between the two labor organizations.

The formation of the C.I.O., "rebel in character and rival in purpose," he said, once cost the Federation 1,000,000 members, but now the A.F.L. has 4,500,000 members, the greatest number in its history.

The rank and file of "the rebel movement" were "crying and begging for settlement" of differences, he said. As far as the A.F.L. was concerned "the door is open, but Lewis is standing in the way."

UNION AIDS RED CROSS FUND

The general executive board of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America has contributed \$500 to the war relief fund of the American Red Cross. The board urged local unions to give generously to local Red Cross chapters.

Program Approved for Training War Workers

A complete inventory of labor supply, precautions to prevent dislocation of labor supply, requirements that employers file their labor needs promptly and that workers register for jobs are highlights of the recommendations made by the Federal Advisory Council for Employment Security to the Social Security Board, and accepted by the National Defense Commission.

The report stresses the importance of the public employment service in organizing the labor market and in selecting workers for training programs. The Federal Advisory Council is composed of representatives of organized labor, management and the general public.

Requests to Workers and Employers

Workers will be asked not to move to other cities "without first ascertaining from their local public-employment office the localities in which there is a demand for their type and grade of skill."

Employers will be asked "not to advertise or solicit competitively anywhere, nor to recruit outside their immediate locality, until the employment office has had an opportunity to meet such requirements locally or through its inter-city and inter-state clearance machinery."

It is also indicated that the contemplated Universal Registration Act will require information from registrants concerning their "employment, employability, and qualifications for employment" to make a complete inventory of labor supply.

June Relief Decreased

Telegraphic reports from thirty-three states for 106 urban areas show for June, 1940, a decrease of 4 per cent in the number of cases receiving general relief from public funds and a decrease of 6 per cent in the amount of obligations incurred as compared with May, according to figures made public by the Social Security Board.

General relief from public funds includes all state and local relief in cash and in kind extended to the needy, except public assistance to the needy aged, needy blind, and dependent children under

the Social Security Act, other public assistance of these special types, and aid to veterans under state and local statutes. It does not include expenditures from public funds for maternal and child health and welfare services, cost of hospitalization and burials not paid from general relief funds, institutional care, boarding-home care of children, earnings of persons employed on work projects of the W.P.A., loans and subsistence grants made by the Farm Security Administration, or Federal surplus commodities. Nor does it include aid granted by private relief and welfare agencies.

Teamsters' Conventions

(Continued from Page One)

that occasion will of course be one of the highlights of the gathering.

The Denver meeting will occupy the better part of the week, following which the delegates will entrain for Cincinnati, where the Teamsters' Brotherhood unions of that city have made special arrangements for entertainment of their visitors. After the stopover in the Ohio metropolis the California delegates and visitors will proceed direct to Washington.

San Francisco Delegates

As the Labor Clarion has thus far been able to learn, the following is a list of those who will represent San Francisco unions at the Washington meeting of the international. Certain of these elected representatives have or will be specially designated by their unions as representatives at the Denver conference:

Walter R. Otto, who also is financial secretary of the local Joint Council of Teamsters No. 7, will represent his union, Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278.

Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226—Fred Wettstein, Steve Gilligan and Eddie Dennis.

Commission Market Drivers—Silvia Giannini. Chauffeurs No. 265—Anthony Cancilla, P. A. Stalker, Ernest Lotti, W. R. White, J. I. Johnson, J. F. Pagano.

Newspaper and Periodical Drivers—J. C. Healy. Bakery Wagon Drivers—W. J. Phillips and D. J. Walker.

Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 256 will hold their election on August 14, and will select three delegates from the following candidates: F. Meyer, W. F. Owen, J. Friedman, F. Coleman and V. J. Stephens.

General Warehousemen No. 860 — Thomas White.

Garage Employees No. 665—Kenneth Flagg, John Pelton and Arnold Moss.

Building Material Drivers No. 216—Michael Hernon, F. F. Ashton and J. R. Gerhart. (Delegate J. R. Gerhart has been designated as the representative at the Denver meeting.)

Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519—Joseph Maroney has been named to represent the union at the Denver conference.

Teamsters' Union No. 85, San Francisco, held its election on Wednesday of this week, and the results are given in another column of this issue.

Complaint on Award To Injured Worker

The State Industrial Accident Commission was under fire this week by the California State Federation of Labor "for its practice of penalizing injured workers for periods of unemployment when computing compensation awards."

Attorneys for the Federation cited the case of Richard R. Farrell, injured lumber handler, as typical of the commission's methods. Farrell, according to testimony developed in the hearing before Referee Ira J. Darling, was employed as a lumber handler by the American Stevedoring Company, at \$7 per day, when he was hurt. The Federation complains that instead of receiving benefits based upon his weekly wage of \$35, the referee arbitrarily ruled that Farrell's earnings for a period during which he was partially unemployed should be averaged. By adding the double penalty of unemployment to that of injury the Industrial Accident Commission set his earnings at \$23.71 per week, and based its compensation award of \$14.64 per week upon that figure.

In petitioning for a rehearing of the case, counsel for the Federation assert that the award should be computed on the basis of weekly earnings of \$35, which would give Farrell weekly benefits of \$21.61 instead of the lower figure awarded by the referee.

Federation attorneys state that this practice of the commission has worked tremendous hardship on many workers employed at daily wage rates, such as building tradesmen, that it is contrary to the letter and the spirit of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and that it is their intention to keep pressing the issue until the commission instructs its referees to abide by the law.

RAILROAD OPPOSES MAIL BAN

A recommendation by the Public Service Commission that railroad engineers more than 60 years of age be barred was opposed by the New York Central Railroad on the ground that the matter is beyond state jurisdiction.

An attorney for the railroad contended at a hearing that the recommendation would violate contracts between the company and Engineer Brotherhoods under the Federal Railway Labor Act.

The commission postponed positive action. Its recommendation was based on a report of its chief engineer attributing the disastrous Little Falls wreck to excessive speed and possible mental confusion on the part of the 67-year-old engineer killed in the accident.

POSTAL METERS IN FIFTEEN CITIES

Postal meter machines which automatically weigh parcel post packages, affix the proper postage and cancel it with the town-circle and date, are being installed in post offices of fifteen cities, including New York, Chicago and Washington. The machines are expected to be advantageous to both the public and the postoffice.

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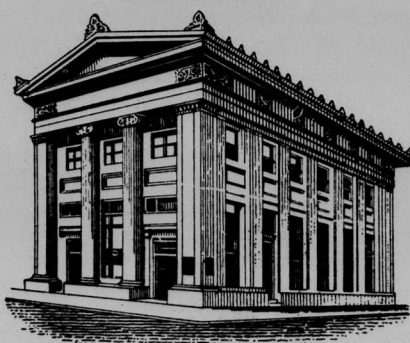
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Lumbermen Fined Under Fair Standards Measure

Restitution estimated at \$35,000 is being paid to 700 employees of two interlocking lumber companies in Minnesota, following pleas of guilty by three owners to two criminal informations charging violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Federal Judge Gunnar H. Nordbye of the United States District Court at Minneapolis imposed fines totaling \$10,000 against Edward B. Sullivan, Saul J. Zeman and S. William Locke, all of Brainerd, Minn. This is the heaviest penalty yet levied under the Wage and Hour law.

The case was the first criminal action taken by the Wage and Hour Division and the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor against a lumber company since the nation-wide campaign for compliance in the lumber industry opened June 10. The informations charged failure to pay the minimum wage and overtime, falsification of records and the employment of children as young as 8 years of age in the production of pulpwood and other lumber products.

A Variety of Transgressions

The two informations contained 151 counts, divided as follows: Failure to pay the minimum wage, failure to pay one and one-half times the regular hourly rate for overtime, falsification of records and time cards, failure to keep accurate and adequate records, employment of children under 16 years in the production of goods for interstate commerce, shipping in interstate commerce goods the three owners knew had been producing in violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The informations were filed by Victor E. Anderson, United States Attorney; Alex Elson, regional attorney of the Chicago Regional Office; Frank Delaney of Chicago; Donald N. Murtha of Minneapolis, acting as special attorneys for the United States Department of Justice. The informations were prepared under the supervision of the Department of Justice at the request of Colonel Philip B. Fleming, administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, and L. A. Hill, acting regional director at Minneapolis.

Deplorable Conditions Exposed

Officials of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor were called into the case when investigations revealed children 8 years old working in the woods. Whole families were found to be working on the company's tracts, living in shacks built of rough lumber and slabs covered with tar paper, bits of tin, cardboard, pulpwood—anything that would keep out the wind and cold.

Inspectors working under Mr. Hill reported that no sanitary facilities were provided. Boys and girls as young as 8 years old were peeling pulpwood, piling brush or slash. Boys 12 years old were swinging axes or pulling saws, piling pulpwood and logs, loading timber, felling trees and doing other dangerous and hazardous work.

Girls 12 to 20 years old were doing men's work. A single check was made out to the father of the family for all the work accomplished by the mother and children under 16. The average pay-check was \$6.18 a week in the winter months and

\$9.66 in the summer months. One family of father, mother and fourteen children were living in a shack on less than \$20 a week.

Two Fines on Each Information

Judge Nordbye levied the fines on two counts in each information. Five thousand dollars was levied on the wage and hour violations and \$5000 on the child labor counts. Sentence on the other counts was deferred pending the completion of the restitution payments. The court allowed the defendants sixty days to pay the fines and six months to make restitution.

The investigation which resulted in the filing of the informations was conducted by Senior Inspector George N. Williams, Assistant Attorney James Miller and Inspector John H. Essler, members of the inspection force working under Mr. Hill in the Minneapolis office. In addition to being the first criminal charges instituted in the lumber drive, the action was the first criminal suit under the Wage and Hour law in the region which includes Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana.

Divided Bayshore Highway

Municipal leaders and civic groups from San Francisco to San Jose will join with the San Mateo Chamber of Commerce to urge the California State Highway Commission to provide immediately for the reconstruction of Bayshore Highway.

Plans already have been made by the commission to include reconstruction of a portion of the highway in the 1941-1942 biennium budget, Barrett told Frank M. Bartlett, San Mateo chamber president, but the commission desires to hear other comments on the general situation.

Hetch Hetchy Power

"Labor favors national defense and municipal ownership," declares the Hetch Hetchy Municipal Power Committee, and continues:

"Although labor is strongly in favor of municipal ownership it has not lessened its strength for national defense, and feels that through public ownership, especially of power, this will be increased and that with these two issues being tied closely together there will be less danger of manufacturing and industrial plants closing down.

"Labor has one committee that is working on the Hetch Hetchy municipal issue with the Hetch Hetchy Power Committee, and also one working on national defense, and is not wasting time on either one. Certain patriotic citizens have wasted our time and their own, ever since 1925, by opposing the provisions of the Raker Act, which resulted in the failure to bring about the municipal distribution of the public's power to the people. Labor does believe in better and stronger national defense, and in public ownership, but is against any amendment to the Raker Act."

Deportation of Bridges Urged by Legislators

Senator Ashurst (Democrat) of Arizona pleaded with the Senate to give speedy approval to a bill ordering the deportation of Harry Bridges, West Coast C.I.O. leader.

Terming Bridges an "evil and unhappy man," Senator Ashurst reminded his colleagues that the House had passed the Bridges deportation bill several weeks ago and that the measure is now pending before the Senate Immigration Committee.

"All too long the American people have been tortured by this evil man," the Arizona senator said.

"The enemy hammering on the gates from within is even more dangerous than the enemy hammering on the gates from without."

Ashurst said he had received "many letters" urging that the Senate Judiciary Committee speed action on the deportation bill.

"We must remember the recent melancholy and bloody history of Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium and especially France, where the enemy operated from within," Senator Ashurst said.

Senator Reynolds (Democrat) of North Carolina joined in the plea for Senate approval of the Bridges deportation measure, saying that Bridges was opposed to "the American system of government."

"Too long we have coddled these communist, nazi, fascist and criminal aliens who are enemies of this government," Reynolds boomed.

Senator Schwellenbach (Democrat) of Washington interrupted to say that Senate recesses for the political conventions had made it impossible for an immigration sub-committee to act on the Bridges bill.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS

Mary E. Ryder, for a number of years prominent in labor circles in St. Louis, and also well known to many members of the movement throughout the country who have attended A.F.L. conventions, is a candidate for Congress in the Eleventh district of Missouri. She is a member of the Typographical Union, and as president of the National Federation of Trade Union Auxiliaries addressed the 1934 convention of the A.F.L. in San Francisco.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1940

Labor Representation

Labor representation on all boards and agencies dealing with wage earners and their interests is a cardinal principle of the American labor movement. There can be no valid argument against the principle, labor believes, pointing out that it is in line with democratic practices and policies.

Conscription is certainly a matter that directly affects the wage earners and their vital interests. Drafting of workers for military training and possible service calls for a labor voice in the process. Any conscription act would be woefully lacking if it had no provision for labor representation on national and local boards that select trainees and fix policies.

Labor representation in government activities, to safeguard democracy, was never more needed than at present. Labor hopes that Congress fully realizes this and will be guided accordingly.

Injustice to Negroes

In connection with the national defense movement, negroes are raising the question of race segregation in the American army. Negroes are enlisted in the army, it is reliably reported, only in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth infantry and the Ninth and Tenth cavalry. This last regiment has been broken up into three parts, in widely separated army posts. This arrangement, prominent negroes charge, prevents training of the regiment as a combat unit and the men are used as "aides, servants, grooms and hostlers."

Three negro chaplains are assigned to negro regiments. Seventeen are in the Reserve Corps and three are in the Civilian Conservation Corps. It is said there are only two other negro commissioned officers in the army, and neither of these is on active duty.

The Federal Council of Churches points out that the present situation, of course, must be considered against the background of the world war. Negroes were subject to the draft as were the white citizens and apparently were forced to supply more than their share of recruits, simply because of their race.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the Secretary of War to advise on matters affecting negro soldiers, tells what happened. In only a few places were there negroes on the draft boards and none anywhere in the South, Dr. Scott says.

The difficulties that this situation raised for negroes are indicated by the fact that "three local draft boards were peremptorily ordered removed by the Secretary of War because of their flagrant injustice to negroes."

"Instances upon instances," says Dr. Scott, "can be cited to show that the negro did not get a 'square deal' in the draft; in many sections he contributed many more than his quota; and in defiance of both the spirit and the letter of the draft

law, negro married men with large families to support were impressed into military service regardless of their protests and appeals. . . ."

According to the 1920 census negroes constituted 9.9 per cent of the total population (10.7 in 1910) but 13.08 per cent of all those drafted from June 5, 1917, to November 11, 1918, were negroes. In the first draft 36.23 per cent of all the negroes registered were called to the colors but only 24.75 per cent of the white men. In one county in Georgia, 64 per cent of the white men called in a single period were exempted, 44 per cent on physical grounds. But only 2.9 per cent of the negroes examined by the same board were excused for all reasons.

An investigator found that in some parts of the South "colored men employed by planters were exempted if the planters put in requests for exemption," but independent farmers with families were "often arbitrarily drafted, even though they were clearly justified in claiming exemption."

Tree-Planting

Tree-planting, for beauty and utility, has been too often neglected in America. Many a community has found, too late, that destruction of trees lining highways and streets takes away something that only many years can restore.

Michigan is a state that seems to realize the value of trees along its highways. The development of Michigan's roadside tree-planting program to beautify state highways and to prevent heavy drifting of snow over roadways in winter, has just reached the point where it is beginning to serve its purpose, the American Society of Planning Officials says.

Since the program was started several years ago, the state has been engaged in intensive tree-planting activities, and has purchased many acres of timbered rights-of-way along highways. In 1939 the highway department bought 446 acres of this timber land, bringing its total to 4312 acres.

The landscaping of the highways, besides beautifying them, has a utilitarian basis and a safety factor. The lines of trees serve to warn motorists of curves ahead. Trees frequently have been planted on straight sections to outline the roadway, and plantings are omitted where they might interfere with a motorist's vision.

The value of timbered land acquired along highways in the northern portion of the state is recognized when figures for snow removal costs show the cost is reduced by one-half in the wooded sections. There the snow does not drift so deeply and there is no need of maintaining snow fences.

Business and War Profits

The primary concern of American business today is that our country not become involved in any foreign war. Business is not looking for the advantage of war profits and definitely is opposed to sending American boys and young men to fight on foreign soil.

This does not mean that business favors peace at any price. On the contrary, it believes that every provision should be made for the national defense. Peace for ourselves best can be assured by providing ourselves with a navy, air force and military supplies adequate for any emergency.—James S. Kemper, president Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

WONDERFUL NEW METAL

Development of a new metal known only as "K-42-B" was recently disclosed by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. at a science symposium in Pittsburgh. Heated to a temperature of around 1100 degrees Fahrenheit, a bell made of this metal still retained its ability to ring with a brilliant tone, while an ordinary steel bell gave off only a dull thud. "This demonstrated that the new metal retains its elastic qualities even at high temperatures," it was reported.

Comment on World Events

(I. L. N. S.)

Latest issue of the press reports of the British Trades Union Congress received in the United States says that "the national unity of France is strikingly asserted in a manifesto issued jointly" by French organized employers and workers.

"The signatories," the report says, "will unite their efforts to increase production to the farthest possible limit, and to avoid any waste or any disorder which might undermine the national safety."

"By such co-operation, undertaken in this spirit, they will form a united front which will fight and defeat all trouble-mongers, whoever they may be."

"In the French Republic, fighting for its existence, there is no room for selfish interests or class-biased deeds or doctrines."

The British report was dated June 11, some ten days before the collapse of French resistance.

* * *

Unfortunately, the determination expressed in the manifesto came much too late to save France. If the co-operation and the will to fight set forth in brave words in the manifesto had been present months or years previously, there might have been an entirely different story to tell of the nazi blitzkrieg. But there was too much of the selfish interests and class-biased deeds and doctrines which the manifesto denounced.

The French manifesto now has only a melancholy interest, but it can at least serve as warning to the remaining democracies, including the United States. It is a guide post to what not to do in a world endangered by totalitarian might.

If this nation permits its strength to be broken down by the lack of unity, the petty squabbling, the indifference to danger, the class warfare which existed in France, it will be laying itself wide open to the same fate that has befallen the French Republic.

* * *

Anticipating the part that will be played by employers' and workers' organizations in the peace negotiations that will come with the end of the war in Europe, the International Labor Office in Geneva, Switzerland, has just released a report on "Methods of Collaboration Between the Public Authorities, Workers' Organizations and Employers' Organizations."

"As soon as the war is over the world will be faced by the tremendous task of social and economic reconstruction, which cannot be successfully carried out unless there is close collaboration between the authorities and the organized forces of production and labor—that is, the employers' and workers' organizations," the report says.

The report does not pretend to be exhaustive, but it presents a picture of the value of the tripartite form of collaboration and the vital influence which is exercised by organized employer and worker opinion on social and economic policies.

"The problem is indeed one of permanent universal interest and may be said to dominate all other questions of social policy," the report declares. "It is of topical interest at present in every country in which the economic and social situation calls for community of effort. It is of special importance for the belligerent countries, which are engaged in economic warfare as well as in military warfare and all are obliged to strain every nerve to achieve victory."

The annual census of big game has been completed by enumerators of the Department of Agriculture. They report they counted 1,930,000 big game in the 161 national forests. It was found that the animal population was increasing 20 per cent a year and had increased 282 per cent since 1924. Overcrowding was revealed in some ranges, reaching a point where many of the animals face starvation.

Facing the Facts

With PHILIP PEARL

The American Newspaper Guild has now thoroughly discredited itself in the eyes of working newspapermen as well as the public.

The C.I.O. organization no longer represents the views and interests of the working press. It has been captured by the communists.

The "reds" are now in complete control of the Guild. They dominate its officers, control its policies and shape its publications along the Communist party line.

Convention Brings Disillusionment

Expressions of disgust and disillusionment have come to us from many active guildsmen since the organization's recent convention in Memphis. We met Kenneth Crawford, who was deposed as president of the Guild at the convention in Chicago. Mention of the Guild meeting brought a look of pain to his face. He shook his head sorrowfully and said:

"You should have been there."

How is it that the communists can control the Guild when surely less than 10 per cent of the active newspapermen of the country are communists or fellow-travelers?

Communist Trickery

The answer to this question is two-fold.

First, the communists from the beginning have been extremely active in Guild affairs. While the newspapermen themselves exhibited little interest in the organization and failed to attend meetings, the "reds" and the "pinks" were busy in almost every local, especially in the New York City one. They were able, even though constituting a small minority, to seize control of the union's machinery because of the inertia of the majority of decent, well-meaning newspapermen.

Secondly, the communists succeeded in stealing the Guild away from the American Federation of Labor, affiliating with the C.I.O. and embracing a form of industrial unionism that is distinctly foreign and distasteful to most experienced newspaper reporters who take pride in their craft. Thus, copyboys, advertising solicitors, clerical workers and scrubwomen were included among the Guild's membership. The communists immediately went to work on the less intelligent of these miscellaneous workers and in most cases succeeded in dominating them. Thus the wishes of the actual newspaper writers can be blocked and checkmated in many locals by "red" representatives of Guild members in the same locals who are not strictly speaking newspapermen.

For these reasons the "commies" were able at the Memphis convention to defeat for office anyone who opposed them and to defeat a resolution condemning communism and nazism by name.

An Invitation From the A.F.L.

We have more than an academic interest in these developments. The American Federation of Labor was the first to organize newspapermen and extend a helping hand to them. When the labor split occurred and the leadership of the Guild decided to swing that organization over to the C.I.O., the American Federation of Labor was disappointed and disturbed. It feared the possibility that because of the situation that had developed labor news might be presented to the public from a biased point of view. To a certain extent these fears were justified and a great deal of harm was done by newspaper articles deliberately misrepresenting the American Federation of Labor's point of view. But these violations of newspaper traditions and ethics were committed chiefly by a small group of rabid communist partisans who were out to build up the C.I.O. with favorable propaganda. Few if any legitimate newspapermen fell into the propaganda trap set by the communists but it is difficult to estimate to what extent fair-minded and

impartial newspapermen were influenced by the prejudiced writings of the propagandists.

The American Federation of Labor wisely refrained from actively competing with the Guild because that would have supplied new ammunition to the communist clique. Newspaper writers' unions were organized by the A.F.L. only when the newspapermen themselves spoke up and asked for admission. A large number of local unions of newspapermen are now enrolled under the A.F.L. banner.

Within a short time, by request of these locals, the American Federation of Labor will take up the question of forming them into a national council. When such action is taken, bona fide newspapermen who are members of the Guild but are disgusted with its leadership will be invited to join the new organization, which will be a union of newspapermen for newspapermen and not a union of newspapermen for the Communist party.

ONE AUTO TO FOUR PEOPLE IN U. S.

There is one automobile for every four persons in the United States, according to the California State Automobile Association. The world ratio is only one motor vehicle to 47 persons. Total world registration is now 45,422,411 motor vehicles, with 68.5 per cent, or 31,104,118, in the United States and territories. In sharp contrast to the United States is China with 23,000 persons for each car.

Bread and War

By DR. CHARLES STELZLE

"Give us this day our daily bread" has been the universal cry of mankind since the beginning of time. It was the first petition in the prayer taught by Jesus to His disciples 2000 years ago. The fight for bread has been the animating force back of the greatest struggles in history. The tramping of armies, the booming of cannon, the pilgrimage of pioneers, the struggles of the workers, synchronize in a mighty staccato marching chorus of "Bread! Bread! Bread! Bread! Bread!"

Riots to obtain food, rebellion against starvation wages, the overthrow of political parties have persisted when the people were hungry. At such a time every other consideration—moral, ethical and religious—has been swept aside. International warfare has been stimulated because the nations were made to believe that only through war could their physical hunger be satisfied, even though war has broken the backs of the common people because of endless debt and the payment of other penalties.

To secure bread for the people systematic vilification and misrepresentation has been engaged in to breed hatred among neighbor nations. To the same end barriers have been erected between nations through the enactment of selfish legislation and the practice of inhuman customs, which have created deep-seated prejudices resulting in isolation and irreparable separation.

The imperative demand for that which gives life has been made the occasion for engaging in struggles that resulted in death. Instead of working together to produce the Bread of Life for all humanity, the nations have been engaged in cruel warfare which has resulted in destruction to the whole people. And so the world is today organized upon a war basis.

There can be no peace on earth until the prayer of all the nations, and all people everywhere, "Give us this day our daily bread," is answered. There may be bread enough, and to spare, for all the people. But to this end men need to learn the wisdom taught by the prophet Hosea nearly 3000 years ago, to "beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks." Then, we are assured, "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." For when the normal desires of men have been satisfied, they will consider their mutual problems in a natural fashion. The common enemies of mankind are those who deprive the nations of bread.

"The Orbit of John L. Lewis"

L. L. N. S.

This column has said that one man—John L. Lewis—stands in the way of renewed conferences on the subject of labor unity. That is true.

One other thing is true—John L. Lewis is a much less important man today than he was two weeks ago.

When Lewis broke finally with F. D. R. and pointed his way toward a third party with Senator Wheeler as his standard bearer he embarked upon a dangerous course—dangerous for Lewis and his followers.

By that act he cut himself away from both major parties.

When Roosevelt declared against sending a United States army to Europe he cut down with one stroke the issue upon which Wheeler was prepared to bolt, and Wheeler acknowledged that fact quickly.

That killed the Lewis third-term revolt—and cut him off from any real association with any of the major leagues in politics.

* * *

Seldom has a man been left so completely without a foundation.

Add to that the maneuvering which has made Sidney Hillman the No. 1 C.I.O. man in Washington, and the fact that all of the big C.I.O. unions defied Lewis and declared for Roosevelt, and you have a picture of a fallen leader in dire distress.

Is there some quiet St. Helena of political and industrial oblivion to which such a one can retire for peace of mind and surcease from ambition?

But as of today John L. Lewis still heads the C.I.O., no matter how far his prestige may have fallen or his power diminished. He still can veto—for that is how the C.I.O. constitution is built. And so he remains the bar to labor peace.

If Napoleon can no more command his legions to "forward, march," he can still bar the road to a march.

* * *

For how long this may remain true we do not know. Perhaps not for long. But in these times of swift movement we reckon as of the hour and accept change when it arrives.

Meanwhile, if and when unity comes, what kind of unity may it be and what kind can succeed? Important questions, are those.

The C.I.O. sprang to the heights from a springboard put in place largely by communists. "Lousy with them" has been a rather common expression.

The condition remains about as it was. Nobody is overly elated by the statement that there is to be a purge somewhere. In many a sector the communists are strong enough to purge out the men faithful to democracy.

The American Federation of Labor is adamant against all isms—communism, nazism, fascism, or what have you.

The American Federation of Labor can be expected to keep up the bars!

* * *

It must involve also the cleansing of certain Aegean stables, so that the contamination welcomed and reached for by the C.I.O. shall not eat into the larger body to further endanger and possibly destroy the nation.

That set of facts heaps upon John L. Lewis perhaps the greatest and gravest responsibility of all.

It is doubtful if, in view of his calamitous political debacle, Lewis ever again can have the strength and prestige he possessed when he was offering to feed pie to his sit-downers and demanding that the President of the United States kick in with a quid pro quo for money laid on the line by means of a fateful checkoff that piled up the millions in the coffers of an amazing labor autocracy.

With the whole world moving so fast, the next development in the orbit of John L. Lewis cannot be long delayed.

False Rumors of Jobs Available in Washington

Applicants for defense jobs were warned against going to Washington, D. C., in search of them in a bulletin issued last week by the Employment Service Division of the Social Security Board.

Director Byron Mitchell urged applicants to inquire at their own local public employment offices. No jobs or training are being provided at the national capital, he says, except for local needs at this time. The workers who come to Washington on the basis of rumors will not only be disappointed but will have lost time and possible opportunities in their own localities.

Director Mitchell further stated that there are approximately 1500 employment offices throughout the country, with more than 3000 additional points where part-time service is provided by the employment offices. It is to these local centers that applications should go to register their qualifications and availability for work or training. These offices will be kept informed of opportunities for jobs and training as rapidly as general plans develop.

Agreement Brings Peace to Workers In Great New York Cloak Industry

Settlement of issues which threatened a strike of 35,000 cloakmakers in New York City's cloak and suit industry was announced following a conference of representatives of workers and employers with Governor Lehman. The conference drew up a program intended to protect New York manufacturers against out-of-town competition.

Adoption of the agreement brought to an end a two-day stoppage that tied up production of women's cloaks in New York. Thousands of members of the Cloak Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, A.F.L., sat idle at their machines while their leaders met with the governor and the employers at the state capitol.

At the governor's request the Merchant Ladies' Garment Association, representing jobbers, withdrew its demand for modification of a clause in the old agreement limiting the number of contractors to whom each jobber could give work. All other issues were referred to an impartially administered board of stability and control for final determination.

David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, said his organization had kept uppermost in its mind Governor Lehman's admonition that "in these perilous times

when national defense is the paramount problem of our country both labor and industry must cooperate for the general welfare."

"The union made no proposals for increases in wages or shortening of the work-week," Dubinsky declared. "Instead, it sought agreement on measures designed to insure greater order and stability in the industry."

Daylight Saving Opposed

Action of the executive council of the State Federation of Labor in opposing the daylight saving initiative on the November ballot was partially based on the large number of workers in the amusement trades which it would throw out of work, according to Secretary Edward D. Vandeleur.

"Sunshine in California is not a rare commodity which requires nourishment and addition by law," Vandeleur said. "Proponents of the daylight saving initiative have yet to reveal the real reason why large sums of money were spent to place on the ballot a measure which, if adopted, would curtail employment for many trade unionists in the entertainment field."

Cooks' Union News

By C. W. PILGRIM

At the meeting of Cooks' Union No. 44 held Thursday, July 25, first nominations for delegates to the California State Federation of Labor convention were called for. Second nominations were on Thursday, August 1, at the afternoon meeting. The election will be held on Tuesday, August 13, in your hall at 20 Jones street. There are six delegates to be elected. The convention will be held at Santa Monica. Each delegate will be allowed \$150 for expenses. City voting machines will be used.

Members who wish to play baseball, give your names to the secretary or to any one of the sports committee. We have all the necessary equipment—all we need now is a team.

The report of the dispatching committee was read and after debate it was decided to print this report in the September issue of the "Voice of the Cooks," also that the matter be discussed at the meeting of Thursday, September 11, and if possible be acted on at that meeting.

Our little squabble with the French fried potato place on Treasure Island is still going on. Pickets are on this place every day, with an extra shift on special days so that out-of-town visitors will get an eyeful of how the organized workers of San Francisco act when it becomes necessary for them to take action.

Tell your wife when she goes shopping to buy her goods from a store clerk who is wearing a union button—and from none other.

Store clerks, take notice: The Manning Coffee Company, the White Log Taverns and the B & G Sandwich Shops are all unfair to organized labor, and we ask you to tell your fellow workers not to patronize any of these places. Remember, the mainstay of the labor movement is its solidarity. Without solidarity you might just as well be without a labor movement.

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Conscription Measure Promises Joy to Boss

Norman Thomas attacked the Burke-Wadsworth military conscription bill as anti-labor and anti-democratic when he appeared before the Senate Military Affairs Committee in Washington. The socialist candidate for President was invited to present his views on conscription by Senator Morris Sheppard, committee chairman.

Military conscription, Thomas said, "jeopardizes the rights of labor. It gives reaction an instrument of repression." He pointed out that while workers in important industries could receive deferment from service, such an application would have to be approved by the worker's immediate superior and by the executive head of the enterprise in which he is employed.

"Confronted by the 'ascending spiral' of a war economy, labor will demand higher pay," Thomas explained. "By refusing to indorse claims for occupational deferment, an employer can get rid of active labor elements by the simple device of seeing them off to war or, in peace time, to the training camp. For anti-union employers, it is the chance of a lifetime."

Senator Burke, the author of the bill, Thomas pointed out, was an avowed admirer of Hitler and once had called the German fascist dictator "greater than Bismarck." "No proposal could be more in line with fascist regimentation," the socialist leader characterized military conscription, "and less in accord with American tradition and the American way of life than this bill."

Denying that military conscription was necessary for the defense of the United States, Thomas declared that it was "a road leading straight to militarism, imperialism and ultimately to American fascism and war." The greatest danger to America, he said, is not conquest of Hitler but the adoption of Hitlerism in the name of democracy.

The socialist leader denied that military conscription would make either for democracy or loyalty; "for individuals," he said, "military conscription is not freedom but serfdom; its equality is the equality of slaves."

Gompers Trade School

San Francisco's new free public trade school, the Samuel Gompers, at Twenty-second and Bartlett streets, will operate morning, afternoon and evening during the fall, 1940, semester, according to announcement recently made by Joseph P. Nourse, superintendent of public schools. The fall semester will begin following the close of the present summer session, which will complete an eight-week semester on August 15.

The morning sessions will be given over to mechanical engineering classes under jurisdiction of the San Francisco Junior College, the afternoon sessions will be for pre-apprentice training students of high school age, while the adult evening sessions will be given over to employed or recognized apprentices in fifteen crafts; employed or recognized journeymen in trade extension courses and radio, aeronautics and advertising design courses to which students may be admitted without conditions or restrictions.

Several new courses will be included in the curriculum of all three trades divisions—pre-apprentice, trade extension and apprentice courses. The new subjects are mill and cabinet work, machinists and auto mechanics. In addition courses for glass workers and carpet, linoleum and soft tile workers will be offered in the evening apprentice division.

A new wing of the Samuel Gompers Trades School, erected at a cost of \$200,000, will be ready for occupancy when the fall term opens on August 27.

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Traffic Deaths Due To "Excessive Speed"

Because 24,316 motorists could not stop their vehicles in time while traveling on streets and roads of California during 1939, 64 per cent of the year's deaths and injuries resulted, Joe Mattson, director of motor vehicles, has announced. Out of a total of 38,242 traffic accidents reported to the Department of Motor Vehicles during the year, it is now known that 4990 or 13 per cent were directly caused by "excessive speed," as charged by traffic officers. In this group alone there were 573 fatal accidents which accounted for 22 per cent of all the traffic deaths.

In attempting to pass another vehicle without taking adequate care, 2525 other motorists found themselves in "tight positions" from which they could not get extricated in time, and in acts of "cutting-in" or attempting to drop behind the vehicle which they were overtaking, they became involved in crashes.

Chiefly because they were unable to stop their vehicles in time, another group of drivers totaling 2005 attempted the maneuver of cutting across to the wrong side of the road to avoid crashing the car ahead or meeting a car in the opposite lane of traffic head-on. Many of this group suddenly discovered themselves in a ditch with their cars turned over, or failed to avoid the head-on collision, or being side-swiped by cars proceeding in the opposite lane of traffic.

Right of Way Rules

Also, chiefly because they were unable to stop in time, 7353 drivers in an attempt to get out of "emergency situations" violated various right of way rules and met with serious accidents. In this group alone, there were 320 fatal accidents, accounting for more than 12 per cent of the traffic deaths for the year.

That failure to stop at an arterial may result in serious consequences is emphasized by the fact that the traffic casualties of last year showed that 1141 drivers were wrecked for this reason alone, and this group contributed about 3 per cent of the death total. The habit of some motorists following the vehicle ahead "too closely" so that they were unable to stop in time brought death and injury to 1648 other persons. Closely associated with this latter group were 1010 who, suddenly coming upon the scene of a traffic accident and being unable to stop, did themselves have an accident. There were 3644 cases reported in which it is claimed for one reason or another the vehicle got out of control. Drivers were unable to stop these cars in every instance and in 294 cases fatalities resulted.

Drivers Lulled Into False Confidence

During the last ten years the horsepower rating of automobiles has increased nearly 60 per cent, and normally there is no restriction whatever to this power increasing the top speed "ceiling" of the automobile. The ease with which high velocity can be obtained in the modern automobile tends to lull the average driver into a false confidence that he is able to control the stopping of his car as easily as he can increase its velocity. However,

too many drivers discover to their sorrow that when they are actually confronted by an emergency situation it is physically impossible for them to stop in time to avoid an accident.

High Speed on Highways

The average rate of travel of all modern passenger cars on our highways has advanced greatly in recent years. Back in 1928-1929 fatality accidents occurred with some frequency at speeds between 45-50 miles per hour. Within two years the 60-65 m.p.m. crashes began to appear. By 1934-1935 the 70-75 m.p.h. crashes were reported. Before the end of 1937 crashes from 80-85 m.p.h. were noted, and in 1938-1939 came the 100 m.p.h. crash.

In fact, today it is known that some accidents have occurred at speeds in excess of 100 miles per hour, accidents which instantly killed all passengers within a vehicle. "Extreme speed," or speed beyond the control of the driver to stop a car in time, has provided two new types of accidents. First, there is the "multi-car" accident. On highways where there is a large, high speed traffic flow, should a disaster overtake the vehicle, several following cars may plow into it, compounding the accident before they are able to stop. As many as fourteen cars have been involved in such an accident. Next, there is the "multi-death" accident in which all passengers within the vehicle are instantly killed. This latter type is heavily responsible for the present sky-rocketing of traffic fatality totals.

Milk Drivers' Election

In a recent general election by its membership, Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226 named the following as its representatives to the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor: Carl Barnes, James Murray, John Biggio, James Higgins, Thomas Morrison and Frank McGovern. At the same election Fred Wettstein, Steve Gilligan and Eddie Dennis were chosen delegates to the international convention of the Brotherhood of Teamsters.

DECEIT IN MUSICAL TOPS

Concealing the German origin of reeds within toy musical tops is charged in a Federal Trade Commission complaint issued against the Ohio Art Company, Bryan, Ohio. The complaint alleges the company uses materials of both foreign and domestic origin in its toy musical tops. Among such foreign-made parts, it is charged, are musical reeds which are imported from Germany, and are stamped with the word "Germany." In assembling the tops, the firm allegedly conceals from view of the prospective purchasers the word "Germany," and sells such products without any marking to inform purchasers that the musical reeds are of German origin.

LaGuardia Testifies on Problem of Migrants

Mayor LaGuardia of New York City told a congressional committee this week that the migratory worker problem must be dealt with on a national scale—but without federal money grants involving "red tape and thousands of boards." He gave tacit approval to a suggested plan for registering migrants.

LaGuardia was the first witness in the first hearing in an investigation by a committee headed by Representative John H. Tolan of California.

The bulk of destitute migrant families in New York, LaGuardia said, were from the Southern states.

"The question of destitute migratory workers under our form of government is entirely a federal one," he said. "The first approach should be from the standpoint of health."

Representative Tolan said there were about 4,000,000 migrants now wandering from state to state, presenting a problem that "strikes at the morale of our people." He said hearings on the subject will be held in various cities, San Francisco being included in the number.

Actors' Equity Association

Indorses Single Theatrical Union

The council of the Actors' Equity Association has announced in New York that it had decided in favor of a proposal to merge all of the theatrical unions in one union. It was stated that there are eleven unions coming under the proposal, of which the Associated Actors and Artistes of America is the parent union. Actors' Equity was the first union to act on the plan.

Teacher—Can any of you tell me what makes the Tower of Pisa lean? Fat Girl—If I knew I would take some myself.—Philadelphia "Ledger."

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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY

President of Typographical Union No. 21

Douglas S. ("Colonel") White, who came to San Francisco in 1890, and who has been a continuous member of No. 21 for fifty years, was the victim of a hit-run driver last Sunday, July 28. Crossing the highway with his wife at San Bruno, where they have resided for the last four years, a car bore down upon them at a terrific rate of speed. Mrs. White leaped clear of the machine, but the "Colonel" was unable to escape. The accident happened at 10 o'clock Sunday night, and Mr. White passed away at 1 p. m. Monday at Mills Memorial Hospital. In 1895, five years after his arrival in San Francisco, he became a member of the "Examiner" chapel, and continued there until he was pensioned in February of 1933. For around fifteen years he served as chairman of the "Examiner" chapel, and the many friends he made during his employment there will be saddened to hear of his death. Three times he served No. 21 as a delegate to the international convention of the union—in 1901, 1914 and 1920. At the 1901 convention, held in Birmingham, Ala., he was present when the first proposal for an eight-hour day was introduced at a convention. A native of Wisconsin, he was born at Green Bay in that state on May 27, 1861, and was 79 years of age. Surviving is his wife, Bessie White. Union services were conducted on Wednesday, July 31, from the James H. Reilly chapel, and interment was at Cypress Lawn Memorial Park.

Steve Rewak, of the Rotary Colorprint, and wife have returned from an extended vacation in the East. Starting their trip by train to Michigan, they picked up a new car there and made a leisurely trip through the Eastern states, visiting Steve's folks and Mrs. Rewak's parents. They covered some three thousand miles in the new car.

Paul Coontz, member of the apprentice committee, is back with us again after six weeks spent at Mount Shasta City while attending the summer session of the Chico State College.

Kay Booth, daughter of Paul Booth, Rotary Colorprint, now has her wings. Miss Booth, who is a Mills graduate, made her solo flight last week.

E. H. Bobbitt, who had vacated Veterans Facility some three months ago and returned to his home, suffered a relapse, and is again confined at Fort Riley.

Vic Lansbury left Friday for Nebraska, where he will join Mrs. Lansbury. They will go to Chicago, where a new car awaits them. They expect to be gone about three weeks and will drive the new car back home.

J. H. Bartlett was on the sick list a couple of days last week.

William Carl Koch is his name, and he weighed exactly nine and three-quarters pounds on his arrival July 28 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley C. Koch. Mr. Koch is doing nicely.

Jess Conaway of the Rotary Colorprint is enjoying a two weeks' vacation.

L. J. Brewster, of the "Daily News" chapel, and his family, who have been spending a two weeks' vacation at Boulder Dam, Grand Canyon and other points of interest, returned this week. Aside from one blowout, Mr. Brewster reports everything went off as per schedule, and a pleasant two weeks was enjoyed.

W. A. Seymour, resident at the Union Printers' Home from here, informs us in a communication received at headquarters this week he is improving daily. Mr. Seymour, who was sent to the Home suffering from arthritis, had the misfortune to fall and break his leg immediately after his arrival there. He states he is still using a wheel chair, but is practicing daily with crutches, and has hopes he will soon be able to discard the chair.

A letter this week from V. S. Pastor at the Union Printers' Home asks that we send him samples of our chapel rules as, under a recent ruling of the Board of Trustees, they are now permitted to establish a chapel at the Home. He states Jimmy Donnelly was given a wonderful funeral and that his sister was in attendance. According to Tony, Palmiter, Hooper and Moore are all on the road to recovery. The Board, which had been in session at the Home, adjourned last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Elmer Loveless of Salt Lake City are San Francisco visitors. Loveless, a long time member of Salt Lake Union, is co-owner of the Standard Printing Company of that city, and was one of the few proprietors who remained loyal to the union during the forty-four-hour strike. The

motif of the Loveless's visit this year is to bid bon voyage to their daughter Beale, a bride of a few weeks, who sails today (Friday) on the Lurline to join her husband, who was required to return to his duties with the U. S. Navy at Pearl Harbor.

Within a week's time four baby girls have come to brighten the homes of members of the "News" chapel. Johnny Enslin and Barney O'Neill were busy passing out the cigars, when in stepped Dick Smith with the announcement his wife had presented him with twin girls on Monday night.

Jess Conaway, machinist at Rotary Colortype, is in the hospital at Yosemite. While on a vacation he slipped and fell over a cliff, breaking his leg and ankle. He will be removed to San Francisco as soon as he is able to be moved.

Bud Lessard, Rotary Colortype chapel, is all taped up with a badly wrenched back; he will be on the inactive list several days.

"Examiner" Chapel—By Charley Lyon

Foreman Frank J. McCoy has returned from a highly enjoyable vacation, spent mainly in southern California.

Sorry to report that Operator F. J. McCarthy is confined to his home by illness. Clay Larson is the sub.

Homer Gambler, rugged makeup, has returned from a vacation to Iowa points. His friends are authority for the statement that when he reached the old home he found his father, hale and hearty, shooting golf with his (Homer's) granddad.

Operator R. Young and his interesting family are visiting relatives in Utah.

W. A. Stanley, proofroom, some time ago purchased a pretty new home near San Leandro. Spends all his spare time landscaping and beautifying the grounds around it, with the result that he has acquired a complexion that causes strangers to mistake him for a Yuma buck.

Tom E. Daly is again missing from the flock of demon makeups. Now on the East coast. Took in the New York Fair and will visit many other points in that section before returning.

Ernest E. Harris is again scanning ad proofs after an absence of more than a month. Visited points in the deep South, as well as Baltimore and Washington. Accompanied by his wife, the trip was made via auto. His father, a Baltimore union printer, accompanied them on the return trip for a stay of several months.

Machinist B. H. Sandman has returned from a very enjoyable trip to his old home in Rockford, Ill., and other midwest points.

Chapeleer Elmer Palmiter renewed acquaintances at and reveled in the salubrious climate of Sacramento last week. He joined the union there.

Operator-collector W. P. Valiant, anent a piece we had in this column last week, feelingly sets us right thusly: "You are all wet about R. Young being a philatelist—he is just a collector. None of us are philatelists, but we try to be collectors. Philatelists are fellows who STUDY stamps; WE simply collect them for the 'pretty pictures.'"

Details of the tragic death of Douglas White will be found elsewhere in this issue. He was a member of this chapel forty years previous to retirement several years ago, much of this time serving as its chairman. He shrewdly saw the kaleidoscopic parade of its activities from kindly, thoughtful eyes and unselfishly and generously pulled many a tough take from the hook for his friends and fellow workers. The "Colonel," as he was affectionately known to his legion of friends, we know answered this last call of the Great Chairman regrettably, but unafraid. His memory will always linger over the true soul of this ancient chapel like a soft twilight benediction.

The chapel philosopher's thumbnail editorial: "A splendid and merited gesture would be the holding of appropriate get-togethers for the veterans of No. 21. Begin, say, by honoring with a program and presentation of gold I.T.U. insignia, suitably jeweled, to those who have been members fifty years or more, then at intervals adequately recognize those who have had cards down to the quarter century mark." Note: We'd like to have this chapel's reaction to the above feeler.

Max Ohm, stubborn maestro, informs us with due heat that his elementary fiddlin' pupil, Ollie Mickel, has temporarily abandoned catgut lessons and is now busily engaged in attempting to produce what he calls "friction melody" by vigorously rubbing two dried corn cobs together.

Tom Feeny, chapel poet laureate, says he will soon give us a verse or two of his latest ode. The title sounds intriguing: "Dimitri, Blue Pride of the Kennel."

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

We think some one should inform the S.P.C.A. about "Doc" Chapelle. "Doc," besides being a good singer is built on the model of an Apollo—or something. One of the gang was out by the lake in the park the other day, when who should he see but "Doc." The latter was amusing himself by

shoving the wee ducks in the water. Shame on you, "Doc."

Sam Pressler, one of the L. A. "Examiner" gang, paid the office a visit and shook hands with several of his friends. Sam used to be chairman on that paper. Says there are but few of the old timers left there.

Members of the chapel were grieved by the sudden death of "Colonel" White of the "Examiner," who was well known by all newspapermen in this city.

The list of those now vacationing includes Messrs. Baker, Mertins, McCoy, Salon, Adams, Riegelhuth and A. J. Clark. Riegelhuth postcarded from Texas.

The gang expects to have several banquets when Frank McCoy brings back the deers he promised to get.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Written on a note handed him by a friend was "My money is on Wilkie." "Okey," replied George Davie, the ex-proofreader, who thinks quick, "you can spell whiskey without a 'y' but it's a poor patriot who will knock 'I' out of his presidential candidate."

Speaking of Wilkie, a poll of thirty-two day-side workers here revealed a Roosevelt sentiment on the order of an avalanche. Three were undecided, one of whom was inclined to favor F. D. R.; four were pro-Wilkie and twenty-five were pro-Roosevelt.

It was a gay party even if it was a farewell, the one by which his co-workers on the San Mateo "Times" honored George Moore upon his retirement from the printing business. It was to let Mr. Moore know his friends are glad he may henceforth take his ease without a worry about getting out editions on time, and his old pals on the "News," where he used to work, rejoice in the knowledge also.

Fred Chilson, yes, the "Post-Enquirer" Chilson, showed southern California friends through the shop, and to a query if business was dull in Oakland, Fred said the only dull thing in the P.-E. chapel was the saw.

It's a happy place, the Johnny Enslin home, for a bright little girl just became a resident. She and her sister, a bit older, and three brothers now comprise a household of seven.

The Barney O'Neills welcomed a tiny daughter into the family a few days ago, and as a daughter was wanted her welcome was joyous indeed.

Seems like vacations have become a habit with Charley Cornelius; scarcely had he got the old Merg warmed up after his last one than he left on another. . . . Chick Smoot left on a fishing trip which, if Mrs. Smoot's health permits, will take them far up into the Sierras. . . . Charley Cooper is expected to get onto the job again this Monday; the old ad desk doesn't seem the same unless Charley's lengthy frame is framed over it. . . . A trifle of business was included in Ed Lowe's voyage to Texas by air. Note the "air!" Ed may be counted on to establish vacation trip precedents. . . . Holland in Europe has been made hard to find. Our Holland—George, for short—intends extinguishing himself; so for a week or two there just won't be any Hollands on the map.

Relating that he is beginning to find himself again, following a lengthy siege of sickness, Jay Palmiter writes Clarence Abbott that the climate and the high altitude of the Home, as well as good care, are having a beneficial effect on him.

He wants to contact Napoleon or Clemenceau or somebody, does Noel Rey; anybody, in fact, who can teach him strategy. He needs several lessons, too. This he discovered after losing eight out of twelve chess games to—yes, none other—Hubert Maurer, the miniature Bismarck.

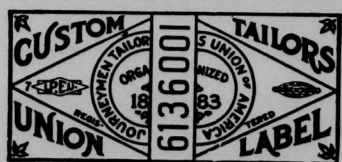
Long, long preparation finally came to an abrupt termination when Chester Beers and all the small Beers departed hence in the Beers' automobile, on recreation bent. Unless the weather ferments, the Beers should arrive back home in the same bottle minus merely a few of the wrappers Chester has been saving over the past twelve months for expenses.

Golf News—By J. W. C.

The telegraphic team match with the Baltimore Printercraft Golf Association was played in conjunction with the regular monthly tournament of the Union Printers' Golf Association of San Francisco at the El Camino golf course last Sunday, and results of the match will be released by the referee in Cincinnati, as soon as the scores of the two teams are computed. While the telegraphic team match was the main event of the day, twenty other association members were present to compete for the regular monthly prizes, and when the day was done it was noticed that out of the twelve-man telegraphic team, five team members were winners in the eighteen-hole medal test played by the association. Low man for the day in the net score was Eddie Schmieder of the "Examiner," who really took El Camino apart to come home with a net 66 to lead the Class A players and to top the whole field by a very comfortable margin. Second low man for the day was Charlie Russell of Stockton, the association's only honorary member, who came galloping home with a net 70 to take the runner-up spot in Class A, while Howard Watson was in the third place position by virtue of a net 71 to earn the third prize in Class A.

As all three of the above were on the telegraphic team the other two "team players," Ron Cameron

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of the championship class, and Alston Teel of Class C, were the other two winners in their respective classes, both players winning the runner-up prizes. Other telegraphic players were: "Cy" Stright, R. C. Kimbrough, L. L. Sheveland, Paul Bauer, C. W. Nicholson, Ben Apte and Fred Leach, who finished out of the money at El Camino, but who are liable to finish in the money with Baltimore.

Other winners in their respective classes were: Championship class: Wally Kibbee, winner; runner-up, Ron Cameron, while the writer won third prize in the draw. Class A winners were mentioned above, and Class B contestants were led by Emil Baffico, who had a net 79 to take home the first prize, while George Hearst (in his annual appearance) and Herb Drescher tied for the second spot with net scores of 83, and were to toss for the runner-up prize.

Winners in Class C found two new association members winning prizes. The Class C contestants were led by J. L. Bartlett, who just joined the association, while the runner-up spot was taken by Al Teal, and Ed Wynkoop, another new affiliate, took home the third place prize. Net scores for the above were 74, 77 and 79, which was swell shooting, over that El Camino layout, for the Class C contestants.

The scheduled hole-in-one tourney was postponed, due to the length of the El Camino par three holes. As the day was windy, and the only two holes that were suitable for a hole-in-one tourney were 181 and 169 yards respectively, and both right into the wind, it was thought best to postpone the event and make the one at Sonoma a double event.

Enclosed in the announcements of the annual party that were mailed out the forepart of the week are reservation cards for starting times at Sonoma, along with other data that is vital to the success of the annual party. All association members should fill out the questionnaire, and mail immediately. All that remains to be done for the party is on that card, and the officers of the association are urging a prompt reply. Do your part, and mail in the questionnaire. Plan to be at Sonoma for the party of the year, and remember to read your Labor Clarion.

Chairmen's Forum Notes—By "Holy"

The regular monthly meeting of the Chairmen's Forum will be held at 8 p. m., Thursday, August 8, at union headquarters. At our last meeting it was decided there was no need to have a vacation in our activities.

There are still some priority lists incomplete. Chapels that have not taken action on this matter should co-operate with their chairman and see that they are protected by a priority list.

The proposed compulsory military training makes a priority list absolutely necessary. It provides a protection far better than any measure that may be set up by our senators or congressmen.

We will also have our semi-annual election of officers. I understand there is quite a field of candidates, so be sure and be on hand for this important event.

We have missed Brazelton at our recent meetings—also Makower, Henderson, Kinst, Robertson and Dick.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21—By Laura D. Moore

A "Dinty Moore" dinner will be served to members of the allied printing trades, their families and friends, Saturday evening, August 3, around 7 o'clock, in the banquet hall (downstairs) at Red Men's building, 240 Golden Gate avenue. Card games and dancing will follow the dinner, a 50-cent admission charge covering the entire evening. The hostesses, Mrs. Marian C. Schimke and Mrs. Gladys Boone, have made preparations to serve seventy-five persons. All who like a good time and a generous dinner will please take notice.

Ernest M. Stone, "Call-Bulletin" operator, and Mrs. Stone will leave August 16 for a month's vacation trip. They will visit relatives in Pueblo, Colo., stop in Chicago, then at Flint, Mich., where they will pick up a new car and proceed by auto to New York City and other Eastern points.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Allyn will leave by train August 13 to attend the I.T.U. convention, to which Mr. Allyn of the "Examiner" chapel is a delegate from No. 21. After the convention the couple will visit Mr. Allyn's people in Greeley, Colo., and around September 1 they will visit the Union Printers' Home, Colorado Springs.

Mr. K. Vandenberg of Modesto arrived Tuesday, July 30, for a two-day visit with his daughter, Mrs. Harry H. Deurloo, and family.

MEMORIAL TO LATE LABOR LEADER

Execution of a bronze bust of James L. Reilly, New Orleans political and labor leader, has been commissioned by representatives of the James L. Reilly Memorial Fund Committee. Reilly was a lifetime member of the Plumbers and Steamfitters' Union, Local 60. The bust will be presented to the City of New Orleans by William Green of the American Federation of Labor during the Federation's convention in November. Reilly was deputy commissioner of public works when he died.

ACTORS' UNION HEAD

The international board of the Associated Actors and Artistes of America unanimously rejected the resignation of Frank Gillmore as president of that parent body of all performer unions. Mr. Gillmore, whose five-year contract with the A.A.A.A. expires two years from now, will continue as president until next May when he will become president emeritus. He said he would resign his office as executive director and devote considerable time to efforts toward reducing unemployment among actors.

Beauty Hygiene

Classes are being held in beauty hygiene at the Calvary Community Church, Nineteenth avenue and Judah street, every Tuesday from 11 to 1. The course consists of care of the skin and hair, use of cosmetics, and what to do between visits to the beauty shop. These classes are a part of the W.P.A. Education Program of the State Department of Education, and are free of charge to all adults. Telephone Exbrook 8891 for information.

Insurance Verdict Due Soon

Whether the California Employment Commission erred in ruling that unemployment insurance must be paid to workers thrown out of work because of refusal to cross picket lines will soon be decided by the California State Supreme Court.

Briefs on behalf of the unions have been filed by Senator Robert W. Kenny, of Los Angeles, retained by the California State Federation of Labor to fight the issue through the various courts.

"Because of the importance of this matter to labor," Secretary Edward D. Vandeleur of the State Federation of Labor said, "it is our intention to carry the case to the highest court in the land, if necessary, notwithstanding the heavy burden of legal expenses involved."

Schneiderman Case

William Schneiderman, state secretary of the Communist party, surrendered his citizenship certificate for cancellation this week, as recently ordered by Federal Judge Roche, and gave immediate notice of appeal.

He posted bond and was granted a stay of execution until the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals rules on his case.

Under Judge Roche's ruling Schneiderman was held to have obtained his citizenship by fraud because he concealed his connection with the Communist party when he applied to become an American. The judge further held communists belong to an organization advocating overthrow of this government by force and violence.

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

"A certain paper was to get out an extra sheet for the coming week," says the New York "Mailer News." "It necessitated calling a man in for a 5 p. m. start on Sunday. The job was given to one of the fellows regularly employed on one of the color press shifts, a six-day man. When the foreman was making up the payroll, he noticed the fellow went for seven days. That called for a reprimand. Calling the fellow 'on the carpet,' he asked, 'Why didn't you tell me you had your time in?' 'Do you realize I've got to pay you time and one-half for that Sunday shift?' 'Well, that's not my fault, boss. You told me some time ago that I wasn't paid to do any thinking around here.'"

Eddie ("Sleepy") Campbell and Lee Barnidge and son of Los Angeles, and Eddie Glosser of Portland were last week chapel visitors. Campbell, a former member of No. 18, was on his return from a trip to mailing rooms of newspapers and shops in the Eastern cities, in which he reports having been very successful in securing orders for his newly-invented desk mailing machine. Lee Barnidge and son were en route to Portland and Seattle on their vacation.

Eddie Glosser was a member of No. 18 in 1911-1912. Piloting a late model car, buoyant in spirit, immaculate in dress, as of yore, and enjoying good health, he renewed old acquaintances and made new ones where in the "Gay Nineties" he was familiarly known as the "millionaire mailer."

Women in Industry

The Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor is concerning itself at present with measures to maintain standards of labor in plants employing women, going back to the experience during the first world war for a guide as to tendencies to reduce standards in time of crisis.

There are findings in the Bureau's files showing increases in production per worker hour. Production in textiles increased by 25 per cent from 1919 to 1939, but man-hours decreased by 20 per cent. In rubber plants production increased by 39 per cent in sixteen years but employment fell off by 30 per cent.

With 6,000,000 names on record as unemployed, the United States Employment Service is called upon to show that there is nothing in sight to justify weakening of labor standards.

UNPROTECTED TREASURE

One can readily see the need for emergency national defense measures when it comes out that the United States has nearly all the money in the world and only a 10-cent lock on the vault.—Goshen (Ind.) "News-Democrat."

FOR A SMART, PRACTICAL UNIFORM! SANFORIZED HERRINGBONE

Neat, Long-wearing Shirt and Pants

Choose tex green, sun tan or taupe color. Colorfast; double stitched seams; drill pockets; graduated cut. Shirts 14½ to 17; pants 30 to 42 waist. Less than 1 per cent shrinkage left.

Cowboy Rivet Jeans of heavy 10-ounce blue denim, Sanforized-Shrunk. Come in graduated sizes for better fit.

237 Set

119



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Mission near 22nd

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, July 26, 1940

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by Vice-President Palacios.

Roll Call of Officers—President Shelley excused; Brother Haggerty acted as vice-chairman.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Street Carmen, Division 1004, John J. Papale vice Charles E. Olden; Cigarmakers No. 228, Antonio Licalsi vice G. C. Nehring; Elevator Constructors No. 8, Harry A. Milton and Paul Cooney; Sailors' Union of the Pacific, L. T. Cavanagh vice William Snow, and R. D. Thompson vice Joe St. Angelo; Waiters No. 30, Claude Kirby vice Harvey Towne; Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, Wilbur Whipple vice Paul Brown. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council; Operating Engineers, Local 64, notifying the Council that they have adjusted their differences with the Universal Rubber Company; also with reference to the status of John E. Holmes, their delegate.

Bills were referred to the trustees and ordered paid.

Referred to Executive Committee: Elevator Operators, Local 117, requesting strike sanction against the San Francisco "News," San Francisco "Examiner" and San Francisco "Chronicle," covered by the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association; letter from Attorney Brown, with reference to the Apartment Investment Company; Fish Cannery Workers No. 21365, asking strike sanction against the Farallone Packing Company, Pier 92; Automotive Warehousemen's Union No. 241, asking the Council to cut their representation to two delegates.

Referred to the Labor Clarion: Release from the Federal Security Agency of the United States government.

Report of Executive Committee (July 22, 1940)

—In the matter of the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, requesting strike sanction against Bunny's Waffle Shops, Charles' Fashion Grill and Solari's Grill. Both sides were represented before the board. In the case of Bunny's your committee will hold this in abeyance pending the result of negotiations to be held by both parties. In the matter of Charles' Fashion Grill it was agreed by all concerned that this matter could be straightened out satisfactorily. Your committee recommends that strike sanction be granted against Solari's Grill. In the matter of the wage scale and agreement of Retail Delivery Drivers' No. 278, affecting Potato Chip and Miscellaneous Products Drivers and Food Specialty Salesmen, your committee recommends indorsement, with the usual admonition. Committee adjourned at 10:30 p. m. Recommendations adopted.

Report of Organizing Committee (July 26, 1940)

—The committee reported favorably on the seating of Wilbur Whipple and Ellsworth Replogle of Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, Claude Kirby of Waiters No. 30, R. D. Thompson and L. T. Cavanagh of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, Henry H. Holly of the Hotel and Apartment Clerks No. 283, and James Green of Cannery Workers No. 21106.

Delegates Antonio Licalsi of Cigarmakers No. 228 and John J. Papale of Street Carmen No. 1004 did not appear.

Reports of Unions—The Hetch Hetchy Municipal Power Committee requests all unions to send a delegate to their meetings every Tuesday night at 229 Valencia street, and also requests all unions and friends to contribute financial assistance to help in the campaign to secure municipal distribution of light and power.

Hoyt Haddock, national executive secretary of the A.G.V.A., addressed the council on the condition of the industry that he represents throughout the country; thanked the labor unions of San Francisco for their splendid co-operation that they gave to his organization. His remarks were very well received by the delegates.

Report of the Joint Labor Day Committee—Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. on Saturday, July 20, by the secretary. Brother Michael Joyce of the Bartenders' Union presided. Roll call was checked by the sergeant-at-arms. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. A com-

munication was received from the Art Commission of the City and County of San Francisco placing at the disposal of the committee the Municipal Band to furnish the music for the entertainment and ball at the Civic Auditorium on the evening of Monday, September 2. The following unions reported that they would parade on Labor Day: Waitresses No. 48, Garment Workers No. 131, Cooks No. 44, Lumber Clerks No. 2559, Millmen No. 42, District Council of Carpenters, Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216, Laborers No. 261, and Optical Workers No. 18791. Musicians' Local No. 6 reported that it will furnish a band of one hundred pieces and will parade Labor Day. The meeting adjourned at 8:40 p. m.

New Business—Moved that the Doran chain of hotels (located as follows) be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list: Land, 936 Mission street; Mint, 141 Fifth street; Hale, 939 Mission street; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth street; Grand Central, 1412 Market street, and St. Regis, 85 Fourth street. Motion adopted.

Further nominations for delegates to the California State Federation of Labor convention were called for. It was moved and seconded to close nominations. Motion adopted.

Receipts, \$565; expenses, \$269.34.

Council adjourned at 9 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Bakery Off Unfair List

The American Cracker Company and San Francisco Biscuit Company were removed from the unfair list of the California State Federation of Labor last week at the request of Local No. 125 of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers.

"The Bakery and Confectionery Workers of Seattle, Wash., now have a signed agreement with this firm, and Local No. 125 of San Francisco has signed agreements with their agency here," Joseph L. Parker, secretary of Local No. 125, states.

U. S. Department of Labor

The United States Conciliation Service disposed of 373 situations involving 327,725 workers last month, Secretary Perkins reports. Of these situations, 253 were strikes, threatened strikes, lockouts and controversies, involving 321,576 workers.

The facilities of the service were used in twenty-six major industrial fields, such as building trades, and the manufacture of foods, iron and steel, textiles, etc., in thirty-six states, Alaska and the District of Columbia.

Mechanical Picker

Believing that cotton-picking machines will soon displace hand picking due to the possible speeding up of all harvesting in the event of American involvement in the war, J. D. and Max Rust of Memphis, inventors of one of the mechanical pickers, have set up a benevolent organization designed to aid sharecroppers and day farm laborers replaced by the machine. The organization will be a non-profit concern intended to aid in the rehabilitation of farm employees thrown out of work and to carry on research and trade schools with a view to finding a permanent solution to problems of poverty and unemployment.

The Rusts will finance the foundation by contributing a portion of the profits of the manufacturing concern. They hope to interest various organizations in the proposed benevolent organization without seeking contributions. Social groups are expected to work with the Rust organization in the establishment of trade schools and social research.

Under a recent health department ruling the only dog allowed on San Francisco's Treasure Island is Sparko, the mechanical canine star of the Westinghouse exhibit at the Golden Gate Exposition.

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it: Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.

A. Desenfant & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post street.

American Distributing Company.

Austin Studio, 833 Market.

Becker Distributing Company.

B & G Sandwich Shops.

Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).

California Watch Case Company.

Candid Camera Photo Service, 776 Clementina.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.

Doran Chain of Hotels.

Duchess Sandwich Shop, 1438 California.

Faiz Manufacturing Company, 1356 Harrison.

Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.

Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.

Howard Automobile Company.

John Breuner Company.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.

MacFarlane Candy Stores.

Magazines "Time" and "Life," products of the unfair Donnelley firm.

M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.

National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.

Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.

O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.

People's Furniture Company.

Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.

Rathjen Bros., Inc., Third and Berry.

Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.

Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.

Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones Street.

Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.

Serv-Well Grocery, 595 Ellis.

Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.

Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.

Standard Oil Company.

Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.

Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.

Swift & Co.

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.

W. & J. Sloane.

Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.

Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company.

Sunnyvale, California.

Zukor's Dress Shop.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union, Local No. 93, are unfair.

Teamsters No. 85 Elect Convention Delegates

A lively contest was held in the ranks of the San Francisco Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85 on Wednesday of this week, when nineteen delegates were elected to the Washington, D. C., convention of the international Brotherhood, and six to the California State Federation of Labor convention at Santa Monica. No. 85 is the largest unit of the local Joint Council of Teamsters.

Delegates to the Teamsters' international convention are elected on a total membership basis, while the State Federation of Labor limits representation to a total of six for any affiliated union.

There was a field of forty-seven candidates for the former named convention and twenty-four for the latter.

Polls were open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. at the Bryant street headquarters of No. 85, and the ballot count was not completed until past midnight.

A total of 1857 votes were cast, and the following were elected:

To International Convention: Peter Andrade, William Blundell, Tommy Burke, Al Cameron, Daniel Dennehy, Phil Dindia, Joseph J. Diviny, Michael Fahey, Larry Fitzgerald, Jack Flynn, Walter Fraker, John Fusco, Phil Gallagher, Tom Leonard, Willie McLaughlin, Frank O'Leary, Tony Schurba, Dick Valerga, Elo Wilson.

To State Federation of Labor: Alfred Allsop, F. Buckley, Lou Casazza, John Doering, Dennis Doherty, John Ryan.

Retail Store Pact

Ending negotiations which have been in progress for six weeks, announcement was made this week that an agreement had been reached between Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100 and the San Francisco Retailers' Council.

The new contract was ratified by the union last Tuesday night, and will be in effect for one year. Direct representatives of the union and the employers arrived at the agreement, which will apply to an estimated 10,000 employees in the following large stores:

C. J. Augur, Charles Brown & Sons, City of Paris, Cosgrave's Cloak and Suit Company, Davis-Schonwasser Company, The Emporium, Federal Outfitting Company, Nelly Gaffney, Inc., Hale Bros., Hale's Mission Store, H. Liebes & Co., Livingston Bros., Inc., I. Magnin & Co., Joseph Magnin & Co., Nathan-Dohrmann Company, O'Connor, Moffatt & Co., Patrick, Moise-Klinkner Company, J. C. Penney Company, Ransohoff's, The White House, Sears, Roebuck & Co., Sherman, Clay & Co. and Weinstein Company.

America for Americans

A Steel Workers' Organizing Committee local at Pittsburgh has announced the expulsion from its memberships of "all communists, fascists and nazis."

Andrew Kondrath, official of the C.I.O. union, said:

"We are demanding that these men be fired and their jobs given to real Americans."

Eighteen members whose names appeared on a Communist party election petition already had been suspended, he said.

Kondrath said that all S.W.O.C. lodges in the Pittsburgh district would be asked to meet soon to combat fifth-column activities. He claimed "two

acts of sabotage" had occurred, and expressed belief that the management of steel companies would co-operate with the union in the "America for Americans" drive.

REMOVAL OF OFFICE

The Pacific Coast Labor Bureau announces the removal of its San Francisco office to 709 Mission street, southwest corner of Third, where it will be located on the sixth and seventh floors. The telephone number remains Garfield 4555.

CLERKS RUSH TO UNIONIZE

Locals of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, American Federation of Labor, have made sensational gains in recent months in southern California, Richard McDonald, clerks' union organizer, reports. McDonald said that more than 3500 members were added to locals in Riverside, Redlands, San Diego, San Pedro, Long Beach, Santa Monica and Los Angeles in the last sixty days as the result of a broadside organization campaign.

Council Election Tonight

Election of two delegates to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor will take place at the meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council tonight (Friday). The polls will be open in the basement of the Labor Temple from 7:15 to 9 p. m.

Hotel Workers 283

(By THE SECRETARY)

Local 283, Hotel Workers, has recovered from the effects of the split which was brought about by Marino and his little group, and is once again standing on its own two legs, Brother St. Peter, the representative of the international, has been withdrawn and the newly installed officers are in full charge. Last Friday night the Labor Council granted action against the Doran chain of hotels, and the following hotels are therefore on the unfair list for organized workers: The Hale, Hillsdale, Mint, St. Regis, Grand Central and Land. All of these are working-class houses, and if you happen to be living in any one of them kindly move out at your earliest convenience. And be sure to let the manager know why you are leaving.

The owners of this chain have always been bitterly hostile to organized labor. They work the help long hours for less wages than the union scale, and the only way we have of getting at them is to make the bosses feel it where it hurts them the most—in their cash register. To do this we must have the help of every organized man and woman. Please stay away from this room chain—and be sure to tell your fellow workers.

Bertha Metro, business agent for the hotel maids, says she is anxious for the arbitration proceedings to get finished. Last year, due to the injunction secured by the rump union, the hotel workers were not represented. The bosses have taken advantage of this and have speeded them up to the limit of their endurance. The only tools that they have not provided for them are roller skates—maybe because skates would wear out the carpets.

Maids, remember that Clerks' Local 1100 has trouble with the Zukor Dress Shops. Be sure you don't buy any goods from Zukor's.

LUXOR CABS

THE OFFICIAL UNION LABEL EXHIBITION CABS

ORDWAY 4040

STRICTLY INDEPENDENT

Labor Standards and National Defense Plan

Addressing a meeting of United Automobile Workers in St. Louis, Sidney Hillman, a member of the National Defense Council, declared that all agencies of the government are observing existing labor legislation. In the course of his address he also stated:

"Some say that the beneficial legislation which has been enacted during the past seven years, such as the Wagner Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Walsh-Healy Act, will interfere substantially with the accomplishment of the program of national defense. They urge, therefore, unlimited hours of labor and the relaxation of those protective measures for which labor struggled for so long.

"I wish to state as emphatically as I can that there is absolutely no basis for that position."

Hillman's address, according to the news dispatch, followed a critical talk on the national defense program by John L. Lewis, C.I.O. president.

Federation Delegates

Local unions are now naming their representatives to the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, which will be held in September at Santa Monica. At recent elections the following have been chosen as delegates:

Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484—John F. Shelley, George G. Kidwell, James T. Ward and Clarence J. Walsh.

Chauffeurs No. 265—J. C. McBride, M. Stokes, A. Neudelman, G. F. Hawkins, G. J. Carroll and George Kelly.

General Warehousemen No. 860—Thomas White, Harold Matthews, T. Robert Hincks, Howard Burton, Frank Bordenave and Harry Bishop.

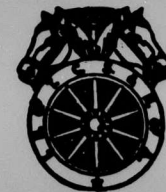
Garage Employees No. 665—William York, Gordon Dawes and Leon Vorhes.

Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519—L. B. Kern and Joseph Davis.

Animal Pets in Yosemite

Restrictions on taking animal pets into Yosemite National Park have been relaxed to the extent that kennels are now operated in the valley for the care of dogs and cats, reports the touring bureau of the California State Automobile Association.

If not kenneled, dogs and cats must be on leash, crated or otherwise under physical control at all times while within the park. They may be transported in a car over any road open to public travel within the park, but there are certain buildings, museums, camp grounds and gardens where they are not permitted.



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Weekly News Letter

From California State Federation of Labor
402 Flood Building, San Francisco

Congressional Voting Records Soon Available

Voting records of California congressmen on issues of importance to labor are now being compiled by the American Federation of Labor in Washington, according to advices from President William Green to Secretary Vandeleur of the California State Federation of Labor, who had requested the information for dissemination to the various councils and unions in the state.

President Green stated: "We have just started to bring the records of the members of the United States Congress up to date. We anticipated adjournment prior to the elections and did not wish to compile the records until the session was completed, but it developed that instead of adjourning the Congress recessed."

Culinary Alliance Spurns Open Shop Offer

If M. O. Myers, proprietor of the picketed Town House restaurant, Santa Barbara, expected his half-page newspaper advertisements last week to impress Culinary Alliance Local No. 485 so that it would accept the open shop contract proffered by him, then he wasted his money.

C. T. McDonough, international vice-president of the union, reports that the Santa Barbara local flatly rejected the proposals of the employer and reiterated its determination to maintain the picket line until a bona fide union contract is signed.

Charter Issued to Rock Products Workers

The California State Federation of Labor has issued a charter for rock products workers in Torrance. The new union will be known as Rock Products Workers' Union No. 22391.

Convention Memoranda to Affiliated Unions

Affiliated unions were urged by Secretary Edward D. Vandeleur of the California State Federation of Labor immediately to remit delinquent per capita tax, in order to insure proper representation and voting strength at the convention in Santa Monica, September 23.

Pacific Manifold Book Company Unfair

"Redi-form" products made by the Pacific Manifold Book Company, Oakland, is on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the California State Federation of Labor, it was stressed last week by Harry C. Gilmore, secretary-treasurer of the East Bay Cities Corrugated Fibre Products and Wax Paper Workers' Union No. 382.

Gilmore pointed out that milk and bakery wagon drivers and other unionists who use manifold books could be of immense assistance in prosecuting the boycott against the company. He asserted that the Oakland Manifold Book Workers' Union, affiliated with the International Printing Pressmen, has tried for years to organize the Pacific Manifold Book plant.

Closed Shop Legality Seen in Decision

In ruling that the arbitration provisions of a contract between a union and employer are subject to enforcement by the courts, the California State Supreme Court last week struck a blow at contentions of employers that the State Labor Code forbids the closed shop, in the opinion of attorneys for the California State Federation of Labor.

"The decision of the State Supreme Court in favor of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union drew a distinction between individual contracts between an employer and his employees and a contract between a union and employer," counsel for the State Federation of Labor said. "Attacks against the union shop contract have been based on sections 921 and 923 of the State Labor Code, which declare it against public policy

for an employee to agree to join or not to join a labor union. It has been the contention of employers that these clauses in the Labor Code applied to union shop contracts as well as individual contracts, and some judges have upheld this point of view.

"The Supreme Court, by its ruling, has apparently removed union shop contracts from the provisions of clauses 921 and 923 of the State Labor Code, which labor has always contended was meant to apply only to the individual 'yellow dog' type of contracts."

C.I.O. Shell Game in Building Trades

Details of the shell game worked at Pinole by C.I.O. organizers in the building field against workers, contractors and home-owners alike were revealed last week in an affidavit furnished by an ex-member of the C.I.O. United Construction Workers' Union.

"I was promised a job as a bricklayer," the affidavit reads, "although I told the C.I.O. organizer I had no experience laying brick. The organizer replied it made no difference. . . .

"The C.I.O. also told me I would be able to work on any type of construction work," the affidavit continues, "and would receive the same rate of wages as A.F.L. craftsmen regardless of whether I had any experience at that particular trade."

The affidavit asserts that instead of receiving A.F.L. wage scales, \$5 per day was paid to the signer for five weeks following June 2, the date of his induction into the dual C.I.O. union. During this period, the maker of the affidavit says, he worked as a laborer, carpenter, painter and concrete workers, all at the \$5 scale, although A.F.L. scales were as follows: Laborer, \$6.50; concrete laborer, \$7; carpenter, \$10, and painter, \$8.75.

New Damage Trial Unlikely

Reversal of the decision awarding damages of \$5000 to Libby against the Barbers' Union in Santa Rosa may stand, according to attorneys for the California State Federation of Labor, who are in receipt of reports that Libby has sold his barber shops and removed to an Eastern state.

Court Outlaws C.I.O. Picket Line

A jurisdictional picket line maintained by the C.I.O. against a service station at Van Ness and Golden Gate avenue was outlawed last week by Superior Judge Sylvain J. Lazarus, who granted Edward M. Burt, the owner, a permanent injunction against picketing by the C.I.O.

Burt, a former member of the C.I.O., had signed a contract with the A.F.L. after an election had determined the majority of his men preferred the latter organization. The election was held at the instance of the C.I.O., which conducted an intensive campaign to win a majority vote. The A.F.L. business agent, according to the testimony, had refused to have anything to do with the election, but notwithstanding his boycott of the election, a majority of the men signified their preference for the A.F.L. The employer, Burt, then signed a contract with the A.F.L. union.

The C.I.O. refused to accept the election verdict; instead, it established a mass picket line and indulged in coercive and disorderly acts, it was

alleged. In granting the injunction Judge Lazarus scored arguments by counsel for the C.I.O. that "it is just Burt's 'bad luck' to find himself ground between two imponderable forces, that we may be allowed to sympathize with his undeserved misfortune, but that the maintenance of legalistic principles is more important than the alleviation of private affliction. If counsel is right in this thesis, I say we need a considerable revision of both law and public morals."

ASK MINIMUM NUMBER OF MATES

The National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America asked the Maritime Commission to set a blanket minimum scale of not less than four mates on all freighters of United States registry at a hearing held in New Orleans. Captain A. M. Hemphill, vice-president of the pilots' association, recommended not less than four senior deck officers and three junior deck officers be assigned on the present passenger and mail carriers.

Niagara Duplicators

The Niagara Duplicator Company of San Francisco recently signed a union shop and die authorization and label agreement with Lodge No. 1327 of the International Association of Machinists.


I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, this week stated that the Niagara Duplicator Company manufactures stencil duplicating machines and furnishes complete supplies, including stencils and ink. All these products are now made under 100 per cent union conditions. The employees are members of the International Association of Machinists, who are receiving better wage rates than are obtained in any other similar shop in the United States.

Mr. Ornburn urged all labor unionists and their friends to promote the use and sale of Niagara duplicating machines and Niagara supplies in offices and other business establishments throughout America.

Anyone desiring further information concerning these duplicating machines can write to the Niagara Duplicator Company, 128 Main street San Francisco.

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